Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865. NUMBER 86.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To sell by [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, and all men [illegible]

WANTED—Agents for our Great [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Notice. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To call at [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For Forty [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Disabled [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Something [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For a New [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 to [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell im- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Immedi- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Sewing [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male or [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and [illegible]

WANTED—Agents $10 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—At the [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

WANTED—Boarding—Lodging [illegible]

WANTED—Boarding—By a gen- [illegible]

WANTED—Boarding—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Board—I wish to [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—First-class board [illegible]

BOARDING—One or two gen- [illegible]

BOARDING—A couple of gen- [illegible]

BOARDING—An unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—Waverly House. [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and [illegible]

BOARDING—Two suits of par- [illegible]

BOARDING—Two handsome [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A gold neck chain [illegible]

LOST—The stranger who left [illegible]

LOST—Strayed or Stolen, a Red [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A gold key found [illegible]

FOUND—The Discharge Papers [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young [illegible]

WANTED—Diamond [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman [illegible]

WANTED—To Draw [illegible]

WANTED—All those [illegible]

WANTED—By a first-class [illegible]

WANTED—To buy a [illegible]

WANTED—One Light [illegible]

WANTED—A Music [illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase [illegible]

WANTED—We want [illegible]

WANTED—Race change [illegible]

WANTED—Board and [illegible]

WANTED—To learn of a [illegible]

WANTED—An office [illegible]

WANTED—A Large Size [illegible]

WANTED—$15,000—Any [illegible]

WANTED—From [illegible]

WANTED—Attention [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—To [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—A Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—I want to [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, imme- [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A cottage [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] Union [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Gold at the close in New York, 144¼.

The usual daily fatal railroad accident will be found recorded in our telegraphic dispatches.

By order of the War Department, Camp Douglas, of this city, has ceased to be a military post of the United States.

[illegible]

A San Francisco dispatch of the 2d instant [illegible]

The Minnesota Central Railway Company [illegible]

The Fenians have backed down in St. Louis, and have announced that they will not seek to enter the cemetery to-day against the Archbishop's prohibition.

Miss McGregor, daughter of Jas. McGregor, President of the [illegible] Bank at Boston, was [illegible] Conway, N. H., on Friday.

Application has been made at the Freedmen's Bureau, Washington, for laborers to work in the Coal Mines on James River, by a company of capitalists.

Imperial successes are reported in Northern Mexico, and successes by the Republicans in the eastern part of that country. Affairs in Mexico are badly mixed.

Gen. Fisk gives a most encouraging account of his operations among the Freedmen in Tennessee. He found fifty white persons to one black subsisting on the Government.

Bids for the erection of a State Penitentiary for Kansas, to be located five miles north of Leavenworth, will be received until the 12th inst. The building is to contain fifty cells.

The United States Consul at Port Mahon, in a letter to the State Department, says that should the advance of the cholera continue, the [illegible]

The late rebel Gen. Lee is writing a history of the war upon his farm in Cumberland county, Va. The work will be written from a rebel stand point.

San Domingo has been completely evacuated by the Spanish forces, and the Dominicans are now in complete possession of the whole island.

Advices from Cairo mention the burning of three hundred bales of cotton at Selma, August 26. They also report the burning of a large portion of Shreveport, La., with considerable cotton.

Gen. Winder's son, Capt. R. B. Winder, one of the Andersonville officials mentioned in the Wirz indictment, has been arrested by Gen. Miles, and is now at Fortress Monroe, and is now in Washington.

We learn from the Chattanooga Gazette that a [illegible] in the city of Portland, Maine, [illegible] in the vicinity of this city.

Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, writes to the authorities at Washington that South Carolina is now loyal, and will be the first of the rebel States to resume her place in the Union, as she was the first to secede.

During the Wirz trial, on Saturday, some very important testimony, bearing strongly against the prisoner, was taken. Among other evidence taken was the original monthly return made to the Adjutant General, and signed by Wirz himself.

A movement is on foot in the South to inaugurate emigration to Brazil. An agent has been sent to that empire to investigate the condition of the country. If his reports are favorable, it is stated that at least fifty thousand Southerners will start for Don Pedro's dominions.

The 136th and 152nd Illinois regiments lately doing provost duty at Memphis, have been ordered [illegible] to muster out. The 46th Illinois, at Paducah, have also received orders to muster out. The 118th Illinois are on their way to Springfield for the same purpose.

The Memphis Bulletin has been enlarged to [illegible]

There are now nearly four hundred men at work on the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad [illegible]

The lake revenue cutter, "John Sherman," just completed at Cleveland, made a most successful trial trip of fifty miles, on Thursday. [illegible]

When the Pewabic went down, the place was [illegible]

The Indian Commission, consisting of Gov. Edmunds, of Dakota; E. B. Taylor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Major General Curtis; Brigadier General Sibley; H. H. Reed, of Iowa, and Guernsey, of Wisconsin are on their way to Fort [illegible]

Accounts from the plains state that the Indians [illegible]

The Liverpool Times of Aug. 17th says: [illegible]

The Canada's dates from Europe are to the 24th ult. The managers of the Atlantic Telegraph have decided to lay another cable next June. [illegible]

Upwards of all thousand barrels of beef [illegible]

Congress, near the close of the last session, [illegible]

[illegible] the West Virginia Legislature has [illegible]

LATE FROM THE PLAINS.

Favorable News from the Indians.

THEY ARE CALLING FOR PEACE.

Verdict on the Long Island Railroad Murder.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Some Very Important Testimony.

GOOD REPORTS FROM THE TENNESSEE FREEDMEN.

Progress of the Cholera.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Good News from the Plains—The Indians More Peaceable—Are Anxious to Treat for Peace—The ex-Rebel Troops—The Fenian Imbroglio—They Virtually Back Down—Mexico, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.

Gen. Pope has received very favorable accounts from the plains, concerning the Indian troubles. From Gen. Sully, commanding in the Northwest, to Gen. Sanborn of the Southwest, accounts are received that the Indians are more peaceable, and treating for permanent peace. Gen. Connor's expedition to Powder River has been a great success, and the Indians are thoroughly subjugated. Many of the troops now on the plains will return eastward this fall, and be mustered out. The rebel regiments have done, and are doing, admirable service on the plains, and deserve credit accordingly. The greatest fear is that the Indians, being liable to starvation this winter, cannot be collected into colonies on the reservation before the wintry season sets in.

We learn from good authority that neither Kentucky Fleet Wing nor Asteroid will come to this city, to contend for the purse [illegible] on the Laclede Course.

It is announced that the Fenians will not seek to enter the cemetery to-morrow, on account of the Archbishop's prohibition. Pending the excitement for a few days, the Fenians have received large accessions to their ranks.

The new Southern Hotel will be opened next Tuesday.

Only ten miles of the Missouri and Pacific railroad is now finished. The work is going ahead rapidly on the remainder.

The Rocky Mountain News, at Denver, of a late date, says: "A gentleman just from El Paso, New Mexico, reports the French marching on Chihuahua; that Juarez had collected all the transportation he could, and was rapidly falling back on El Paso."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Debt—Calling for Pardons—The Wirz Trial—Summoning Witnesses for the Defence.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The monthly statement of the public debt, despite the stupid contradiction of the New York press, was prepared as usual, and will be officially published in a day or two. [illegible]

[illegible]

Horace Greeley is in town. This evening he had a long interview with President Johnson. He has also had a protracted interview with Secretary McCulloch.

Secretary Welles and Chief Clerk Faxon have gone North, and Capt. Fox is in charge of the Navy Department.

Discontinuing Camps—The Cholera—Freedmen in the District of Columbia—The President's Proclamation Promulgated.

[illegible]

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Report from Gen. Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau—The Western Wagon Train—The Wirz Trial—The Rush at the White House.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Times' Washington special says: [illegible]

FROM MADISON.

Proclamation from Gov. Lewis—Military—Postal—Bank Comparisons—Report—The Weather and Crops.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 2.

Gov. Lewis to-day tendered the deserved thanks of Wisconsin to her gallant soldiers, most of whom are now at home. The following is his proclamation:

[illegible]

(Signed.) JAMES T. LEWIS.

By the Governor: LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Secretary of State.

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

Military—Funeral Obsequies to the late Gen. Crocker—Gov. Stone—Ex-Gov. Kirkwood—Brigadier General George Wallace Jones.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Sept. 2.

[illegible]

Gov. Stone speaks at Bloomington to-day, and ex-Gov. Kirkwood at Council Bluffs. [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Camp Douglas to be Immediately Closed—Waiting to be Mustered Out, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 2.

By a special order from the War Department, dated August 29, Camp Douglas, Chicago, will be discontinued as a point of rendezvous for receiving troops [illegible]

THE WERZ TRIAL.

Testimony of C. S. Belcher of the 16th Illinois Cavalry, James H. Davidson, Capt. J. P. Wright, Col. Fannin, and Major Hosmer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Wirz military court [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wants [illegible]

(Signed) H. WIRZ, Captain Commanding.

[illegible]

JAMES CLANCY,

of the 52d New York, who was a prisoner at Andersonville, testified to the shooting of the man for crossing the dead line, and also to other facts previously established.

OLIVER F. FAIRBANKS,

of the 5th New York cavalry, testified that he was a prisoner at Libby prison and afterwards taken to Andersonville. [illegible]

THE GULF STATES.

Louisiana—Alabama—Texas—Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—Cotton dull. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—The steamer Concordia has arrived from Texas. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Gold—The Long Island Railroad Murder—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Gold rather easier. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FREEDMEN.

Cruelties to Blacks in North Carolina—Favorable Condition of the Freedmen in East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Herald's Washington special says: [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mail Facilities—Prospective Resources of the State.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, [illegible]

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—An accident occurred [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic Cable to be Laid Next June.

THE CHOLERA DISAPPEARING AT CONSTANTINOPLE AND IN SPAIN.

Continuance of the Cattle Plague—Fenian Excitement in Ireland.

Arrest of Gen. Winder's Son.

Shreveport, La., and a Large Amount of Cotton Burned.

Ex-Rebels Preparing to Emigrate to Brazil.

San Domingo Evacuated by the Spaniards.

Ex-Rebel Gen. Lee Writing a History of the War.

EUROPE.

The Atlantic Cable to be Laid Next June—The Shenandoah—The Cholera Disappearing—Continuance of the Cattle Plague—The German Convention—Opening of the Suez Canal—The Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Saxonia from Southampton the 23d arrived this p. m.

The Great Eastern had arrived at Sheerness. Capt. Anderson fully believes in being able to lay the Atlantic cable. He advocates the manufacture of a new cable and proper picking up appliances by May; then lay a new cable and afterwards pick up the old one and continue laying the same.

The Atlantic telegraph companies have resolved to lay a new cable next June and pick up the old one.

Mr. Mason, writing to the Times, says [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—Cotton—Sales for two days 35,000 bales. [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Cotton—[illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Interesting from Jackson, Miss.—Trouble Between the Civil and Military Authorities—Illinois Regiments at Memphis—Military Matters.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 2.

New Orleans dates of the 28th ult., and Memphis of the 1st inst., are received. They afford but few items of interest.

A letter from Jackson, Miss., Aug. 31st, says quite an excitement prevails concerning the action of Gen. Osterhaus in taking forcible possession of Mr. Cooper White. He was being tried before the civil authorities for shooting a negro, and caught in the act of robbery. The Daily News, in a strong article, demands to know who is the Governor [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM DETROIT.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sept. 2.

The missing steamer Mogul, which has been for a week or two past searching for the lost steamer Pewabic, returned last night unable to discover any trace of her. Nothing belonging to the wreck, except one life-boat, was discovered.

George F. Cleveland, mate of the Pewabic, gave bail yesterday for his appearance for trial at the November term of the United States Circuit Court.

THE WERZ CASE.

How the Prisoner's Witnesses were Subpoenaed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Washington Chronicle [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Interesting Speculations Concerning its Success.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from the Great Eastern, says: [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

Its Magnitude and Character—Interesting Hints to American Contributors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Government evidently regards the French universal exposition for 1867 with much interest. [illegible]

[illegible]

DIPLOMATIC.

Recall of the Columbian Minister—His Farewell Address to the President—The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Senor Don C. Salgar [illegible]

[illegible]

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

The President's Opinion of Pardon Brokers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The following letter, addressed to the Governor of Virginia, has been furnished for publication:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Aug. 27, 1865.

To Hon. F. H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia:

[illegible]

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

(Signed) [illegible] Pardon Clerk.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Markets—Condition of Trade—Departure of the Overland Party—The Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—No arrivals this week. Sailed to-day, steamer Golden City, for Panama, with $1,000,000 in treasure for New York. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM VIRGINIA.

Gen. Lee Writing a History of the War—His Farming Operations—Pardon of a Wealthy Rebel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Herald's Richmond special says: [illegible]

[illegible]

Card from Treasurer Spinner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—[illegible]

"TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, Sept. 1, 1865."

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

[illegible]

Very respectfully yours, F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.

Washington Personal Items.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—In obedience to orders from the War Department, the work of reducing the number of staff officers [illegible]

[illegible]

The Indian Commission.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—A Commission consisting of Newton Edmunds, Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Dakota Territory; Edward B. Taylor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency; Maj. Gen. Curtis, Brig. Gen. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, of Iowa, and Owen Guernsey, of Wisconsin [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrest of Gen. Winder's Son.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 2.—Gen. Miles having ascertained that the late rebel Capt. R. B. Winder [illegible]

[illegible]

New Material for Fractional Currency.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Herald's Washington special says: [illegible]

[illegible]

Southern Emigration to Brazil.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A correspondent of the Herald gives some interesting items [illegible]

[illegible]

Jeff. Davis' Condition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—[illegible]

Rebels Indicted for Treason.

[illegible]

Proclamation by Gov. Parsons.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—[illegible]

[illegible]

The Andersonville Records.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Tribune's Washington special says [illegible]

[illegible]

San Domingo Evacuated by the Spaniards.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Advices from the Republic of San Domingo to the 9th of August, report that the Spanish troops have finally completed the evacuation, and that the Dominicans are now in undisputed possession of all their territory. [illegible]

VIRGINIA.

Presidential Pardons—Richmond City Nominated for Congress—Railroad Communication.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Herald's Richmond special says: [illegible]

[illegible]

BOSTON.

Sad Accident—Fire on the Worcester Railroad Depot.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Miss McGregor, daughter of James McGregor, President of the State Bank of Boston, was accidentally killed at North Conway, N. H., on Friday.

A fire, [illegible] the Worcester R. R. depot, [illegible]

Buell vs. Sherman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—[illegible]

Welland Canal.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada West, Sept. 2.

Navigation through the Welland Canal was resumed at noon to-day.

New Advertisements.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The next term begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY [illegible]

PALMER'S ACADEMY

[illegible] Wabash Avenue.

[illegible]

PLANS FOR LINCOLN AND [illegible]

New Advertisements.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

110 Washington street,

BOSTON,

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

STORY'S COMMENTARIES

ON THE

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

SIXTH EDITION.

8vo. $7.50.

REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED

BY ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL. D.

[illegible]

Also, Lately Published,

STORY'S COMMENTARIES ON EQUITY [illegible] BY ISAAC F. REDFIELD, [illegible]

PEOPLE COMING TO THE STATE FAIR SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT AT DUNN'S GIFT SALE

[illegible]

SUGARS!

200 hhds Raw Sugar.

800 bbls Coffee Sugar.

200 hf Chests Tea.

For sale by

LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG,

Wholesale Grocers, [illegible] River street.

King, Carhart & Co.,

24 LAKE STREET,

(Over King, Kellogg & Co.)

ARE OFFERING BARGAINS

TO DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

THE DAYS OF BRASS JEWELRY ARE NUMBERED.

For who will buy

Brass Plated Jewelry

When they can get

SOLID GOLD WARRANTED FOR ONLY $1,

—AT—

DUNN'S GREAT GIFT SALE

[illegible]

YALE LAW SCHOOL,

New Haven, Ct.

[illegible]

HOW IS IT THAT YOU ARE INSURED AT

DUNN'S GIFT SALE

[illegible]

CALUMET AVENUE, INDIANA AVENUE, OHIO, ONTARIO, JACKSON, DIVISION, VAN BUREN STS, LOTS, [illegible]

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

[illegible]

DECIDED BARGAIN!

[illegible]

Lake Shore Residence Property

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WEST SIDE PROPERTY.

[illegible]

MARBLE WORKS,

Marble Mantels,

Marbleized Stone and Slate Mantels.

H. GAMERDINGER,

270 State street, Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

L. SADLER,

Merchant Tailor and Gent's Furnisher,

[illegible]

L. SADLER.

FALL AND WINTER WEAR

FOR GENTLEMEN.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL

AND EUROPE.

[illegible]

JAS. WARRACK,

P. O. Box 6193. 21 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

SHIRTS

[illegible]

DOCKAGE.

[illegible]

GEO. G. POPE,

122 Clark Street,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CARBON OILS,

LAMPS AND FIXTURES.

[illegible]

GEO. G. POPE.

GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY

[illegible]

FRESH OYSTERS

Received daily from

Baltimore and Fairhaven,

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

ROSS, FOSTER & CO.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

From Importers' Auction,

1,000 PIECES

Empress Cloths!

ALL WOOL,

All colors, at Ten Shillings, worth Sixteen.

500 PIECES

EUGENIE REPPS,

New Style, all Colors, at Twelve Shillings, worth Twenty.

500 Pieces All-Wool, Full Width

FRENCH MERINOS,

All Colors, at One Dollar, sold elsewhere for Twelve Shillings. [illegible]

SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

IRISH POPLINS,

In all Qualities, and new Colorings.

NEW STYLES AND COLORS IN

Silks, Moire Antiques,

And every description of

DRESS GOODS

NOW IN VOGUE.

New Styles Paris Made

Cloth and Velvet Cloaks!

SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

REAL LACES

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

1000 doz. Soft Finish Mosquitaire Kid Gloves,

Best Quality and New Colors, at One Dollar per pair, Regular price Twenty Shillings.

FULL WIDTH PARAMATTAS!

At Four Shillings per yard, worth Eight.

We shall be in Daily Receipt of New Goods for the balance of the season, and shall offer them at Prices Defying Competition, as our motto is, "Never to be Undersold."

ROSS, FOSTER & CO.,

No. 105 Lake Street,

Near Tremont House.

NEW SINGING BOOK.

BY GEORGE F. ROOT.

JUST ISSUED;

THE CORONET!

FOR SINGING SCHOOLS,

GLEE CLUBS AND CHOIRS.

[illegible]

ROOT & CADY,

[illegible]

A. R. & G. H. MILLER

55 State Street,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY.

Agents for the

AMERICAN FILE CO.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO,

AND

No. 5 College Place, New York.

Particular attention given to orders. Our stock is the largest West of New York.

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE.

[illegible]

KIMBALL'S PIANO DEPOT

63 Washington Street,

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LIGHTE & CO'S

PIANOS!

Received the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at the American World's Fair and Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, and TWENTY FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS over all other Makes.

THE TESTIMONIALS [illegible]

S. THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, STRAKOSCH, G. SATTER, W. MASON, JULLIEN, ARTHUR NAPOLEON, and others.

For proof of durability we merely name the

Official Certificate from the Public School Department of New York.

[illegible]

Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years.

PIANOS TO RENT. OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

WHOLESALE AGENT OF S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.

Address or call

W. W. KIMBALL,

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DON'T FAIL

TO CALL AT ELY'S,

Cor. of Washington and Dearborn Sts.

[illegible]

ELY, Draper, Tailor and Furnisher.

L. T. CHASE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Fresh Lake Fish,

[illegible]

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

[illegible] Wabash Avenue.

[illegible]

KEROSENE OIL.—[illegible]

SOAPS AND CIGARS.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

Choice New Goods

AND

LOW PRICES

FOR

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St. Louis, August 30th, 1865.

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.
[illegible]

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.
OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	Year ending May 1, 1865.
Tribune	$155,000
Times	[illegible]
Journal	[illegible]
Post	[illegible]
Chicago Tribune	$155,000
Times, Journal and Post combined	250,000

THE STATE FAIR.

On Monday begins the annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, under auspices which promise to make it by far the most interesting and successful exhibition ever held in the State—perhaps in the West. Chicago welcomes the farmers and artisans, whose industry and thrift have built the great city of the Lakes, to her ample and hospitable borders. During the next six days we shall have a temple of free labor on our southern limits which the men or women should fail to visit. The cattle of a thousand hills will be there—the sheep of a thousand folds—the fruit of a thousand farms—the machinery of a thousand workshops—the products of counties, hands and brains contrived to add to the stock of human happiness, and brought together to add to the stock of human knowledge. The bone and sinew of the State will be there—the men who till the soil and enjoy the independence of broad acres, and they who transform the elements of nature to the multiform uses of mankind. No one has ever been there without gaining a cubit to his moral stature. They cannot meet each other without growing in the grace of honest thrift. Their great oxen can teach us all a lesson in sobriety, and we may even learn patience and firmness from the unromantic mules. Flora McFlimsey can see where the cream comes from that she puts in her coffee and occasionally on her face, and young Tom Noddy can learn that "shoulder of mutton" is used for other purposes besides making glue. The corn planters and corn shellers, the reapers and mowers and grinders and crushers, and all manner of things by which man gets the advantage of nature, will tell their tales to people, who will come away enriched with new ideas and thankful for the privilege of attending so noble an exhibition. Let everybody go to the State Fair!

ARCHBISHOP OF ST. LOUIS VS. THE FENIANS.

The edict of the Archbishop of St. Louis against the Fenians of that place, which we published yesterday, is well calculated to excite the intense disgust and the profound contempt, not only of every Fenian, but of every American, Irish or native, and of every freeman. Even the mass of Englishmen will despise the misguided priest, who disgraces the cause of England by bringing to its aid unbidden and unasked, his petty tyranny. The facts are these: A highly respected Fenian catholic named McCarthy having deceased, the members of that organization propose as Fenians, to testify their respect to their late brother in the manner invariable among all secret associations, viz: by attending as an organization at his funeral at St. Patrick's Church and following his remains to their last resting place, upon his own lot in Calvary Cemetery. The Archbishop denies the funeral admission into the church, and directs the Superintendent of the cemetery "not to admit any procession of men or women bearing insignia of Fenianism within the gate of the cemetery."

Let us examine both his reasons and his acts. He states as one of his reasons that he has always regarded the association as immoral in its object, the inciting of a rebellion in Ireland. Let him produce his arguments in the pulpit then, to satisfy his people that it is immoral. There is he will be within his proper sphere. It will be "politics in the pulpit," but from those who object can stay away. But if he fails to convince his flock that rebellion in Ireland is immoral, has he the right to command them? And if he has the power to command them not to rebel, must he not have the power to command them to rebel? Has a mere priest the power to levy war and declare peace, to contract foreign alliances and issue bills of credit, or to forbid these things to be done? If he had he would be the government. All these are questions which men decide as citizens, each man for himself, and as a citizen the Priest has just as much power as any other citizen, if he behaves himself as well—no more. The Archbishop has no more right as a Catholic hierarch to command his people not to rebel against England than he has to command them not to obey the U. S. Government. Yet he is in effect does both. For the Archbishop is not opposed to rebellion in this country, as shown by his special sympathy with the late slaveholders' rebellion. That [illegible] by every means in his power. So far from refusing Catholic burial to Missouri rebels, or saying a word to dissuade Southern Catholics from rebelling, he has recently threatened the loyal rebel clergy of Missouri with excommunication and removal if they return to their allegiance to the Union by taking the oath of loyalty prescribed by the new Constitution of Missouri. A rebellion in behalf of human slavery against the Government of the United States, wherein every white man had a vote, and the Government is but the people's will embodied in the people's chosen representatives—such a rebellion has the Archbishop's hottest sympathies—is moral and Christian and Catholic, insomuch that he will continue to fight for it after its armed forces have surrendered. But a rebellion in behalf of poor, bleeding Ireland, whose people have substantially no vote, who are ground and oppressed by British tyranny, and are transported every day, year after year, by shiploads, to save them from famine—this is so immoral that no Fenian should have Catholic burial, even in St. Louis, four thousand miles away from the scene of the proposed immorality. If the Archbishop's person never gets within three thousand miles of a worse immorality, we will pray that his shadow may never be less.

The Archbishop's second point is that Fenianism is "unlawful and illegal in its means, a quasi military organization in this country while at peace with England, to be made effective in the event of a war with that power." To this we answer that, as the Archbishop knows no laws about [illegible] that way of the Fenians, his opinion on such a point of law is worth no more than theirs; and as he is not charged with enforcing the neutrality laws, a duty which devolves wholly on Mr. Secretary Seward, it is none of the Archbishop's business whether the Fenians be lawful or not; and that if it were unlawful, and if it were the Archbishop's business to enforce the law in this matter, the proper and only way to do so is to have the Fenians indicted and tried by the courts and not to deny Catholic burial to Fenian Catholics. The neglect of the Archbishop to complain against the Fenians before the legal courts is a legal admission by the Archbishop that either the Fenians have committed no crime or that the Archbishop has neglected his duty as an American citizen in not bringing them to punishment.

While the Archbishop's reasons are thus inconsistent, false and frivolous, his acts are tyrannical usurpations. The property of the Roman Catholic Church belongs to the membership of that Church, not to its prelate. He has no power to close church doors on a dead Catholic and on the mourning friends, because they believe Ireland should be free, or have any other political faith. He is the servant of the people, not their lord. He has no power to prescribe who shall follow a Roman Catholic to his grave, or how they shall be dressed, or whether their dress shall or shall not express a hope that Ireland may be redeemed from slavery. Especially was it out of taste, [illegible] in the Archbishop to wound the feelings of the living and insult the memory of the dead by kicking up his heels in an English war dance over the grave of a Catholic Fenian. If the Archbishop wishes to keep on whistling "God save the Queen" while Ireland starves, let him. If he wishes to encourage slavery and rebellion in this country, let him. But let him confine his system of punishments to going barefoot and doing penance, while the bodies of his parishioners are permitted to descend into their graves [illegible].

THE CATTLE PLAGUE AND THE STATE FAIRS.

[illegible] It is receiving the anxious attention of the Governments of Europe. In England it excites the universal dread at the approaching choices, as a subject of alarm, and, [illegible] of the destroyer among their best dairy stock would be viewed with no [illegible] general sensation. It is brought home to the British public by the greatly enhanced [illegible] butchers' meats [illegible]. In all the instances [illegible] shown to be contagious and following the movement of diseased stock. The [illegible] is a natural one. The fear of loss [illegible] of choice cattle endangered by [illegible] send them abroad [illegible] at home at [illegible]. By this means the infection [illegible] has been widely extended to [illegible] all parts of England. A prohibition against the movement of stock is now beginning to be a general resort abroad by public edicts, and it may prove effectual at least, the presumption is warranted by the fact that in every case where the disease has appeared it has been traced to the introduction of a diseased animal.

The season for the annual gatherings of our farmers in local and State Fairs is at hand, and there can be no better topic for their early discussion, than the dangers of the cattle plague, and the precautions that are called for to protect our herds. Far better to bring up these questions while the peril is still remote. The importation of cattle from abroad should be stopped at the seaboard. By any arrival from foreign countries where the disease exists, the evil may be developed in this country and its baleful spread begin. The movement of imported cattle westward may be even more easily prevented. The railroads have a large stake in this matter. Any disaster to the herds of our prairies would tell upon an important branch of their carrying trade. The precaution can very properly come from their combined action, in an agreement among themselves to bring no imported stock Westward on any terms. The railroad companies owe this to the cattle trade of the West, and cannot too soon adopt a measure of protection which will be for mutual advantage. In the event of the development of the disease in the seaboard States, the embargo should be strict against all movements of cattle westward, and this should be compulsory under penalty. One result at least should be secured by the farmers' gatherings now taking place. It should be the constitution of a competent, intelligent commission, properly chosen and qualified to represent and seek protection for our Western stock raising interest. And let the members be the best men in point of experience and capability. Let not our State Fair close without some intelligent action on this subject.

THE LATEST MURDER.

When De Quincey wrote his essay on "Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts" he did not have such a case before him as the cool tragedy enacted on Michigan avenue, on the evening of the 17th of August, which has just come to light. That three men should meet almost by chance, take a ride with a fourth man in one of the principal streets of Chicago, murder him before midnight in the presence of two female witnesses, dispose of the body, return to the place where they picked him up, and then remain in the city, is an appalling circumstance. It shows a degree of hardihood, and an insecurity of life, which may well make every citizen turn pale. South Clark street, below Van Buren, has long been known as an infernal haunt, which right minded people would have been glad to see, for the most part, consumed with fire and brimstone and swallowed up by a Dead Sea, and time these ten years. Here we have one of its ripened fruits—a cool, matter-of-fact murder, executed in a business like manner, as one would make a contract or collect a debt—executed with a boldness and unconcern which would seem to go upon the presumption that the killing of a human being for eight hundred dollars were as little hazardous as baiting a dog at a rat pit.

The testimony given at the preliminary examination runs strongly against the accused. That a man was taken down Michigan avenue, assaulted, gagged and thrown under a carriage wheel, is shown conclusively. That a body resembling his, and differing only in the color or stripe of his shirt, was found floating in the river is also proven. That one of the alleged murderers was startled into a confession of guilt by the officer who arrested him, is likewise known. That the person supposed to have been murdered disappeared on the night in question, is a circumstance of considerable weight in the case. On the other hand, it seems incredible that such a high-handed villainy could have been perpetrated under such circumstances, and especially that the body of the victim could have been carried half a dozen squares, through a thickly settled portion of the city, and thrown into the river. The testimony of medical men will, doubtless, throw some light upon the horror, by showing whether the state of decomposition of the body corresponds with the lapse of time which has intervened. It should be observed that the marks of violence which should be shown on the body of the supposed victim, are not noticed on the corpse of the person found in the river.

If murder shall be brought to their doors in the coming trial, these three men must be hanged. So wanton and horrible a defiance of the laws upon which society rests must be promptly met. These wild beasts must be hunted down and put to death. An era of murder is upon us. The public journals teem with tales of bloodshed. The public jails groan with their congregation of assassins. Eight years ago a similar wave of crime swept over the country, of which a reminiscence from our columns in 1857 is elsewhere printed. We appeal now, as we did then, to the juries who shall be entrusted with the guardianship of society, to strike a blow which the desperadoes will feel. The war against the public enemy is over. Let the war against the common enemies of mankind be now prosecuted with equal firmness to an equally decisive victory.

HOW TO RAISE COTTON.

Northern and Southern philosophers are blatant just now in discussing various modes of raising cotton. One cries "associated labor," another says there must be a reorganization of industry, another says a joint stock company, and still another moans for the loss of the whip as the only effective instrumentality that ever would raise cotton. Our theory has no such learned scaffolding around it. We believe cotton is to be raised if at all by simply planting the seed at the proper season, hoeing it carefully as it needs cultivation, and picking it when ripe. All the rest is cumbrous blather.

There are two alleged obstacles in the way of raising cotton at the South to-day; these are first, the negro is not to be trusted, and second the white man is not to be trusted. The first is alleged by the white man, the last by the negro, and both are largely true. The white man never having taught the negro how to work steadily for fair wages, and be provident and saving of his earnings, doubts whether he will work if paid for it. The negro never having taught the white man that he could not have his work without paying fair wages for it, doubts whether he will pay him for his work when done.

The slaveholder believes the negro is too lazy to work; the negro believes the slaveholder too dishonest to pay. Of the two we think the negro's estimate of the white is rather the most contemptuous. No outside machinery can remove this distrust which each class feels for the other.

The negro would be as reluctant to work for an association of planters whom he did not believe to be honest, as for one. On the other hand an association, no member of which would hire the negro and treat him fairly, would not collectively hire him and treat him fairly, and hence the cotton would not be planted, hoed or picked.

But some white men are exceedingly smart; sometimes we think they are almost as bright as the average of negroes. We should expect to meet such a party if we were invited out to tea by Albert Brisbane, the Fourierite, and were informed that the Editors of the N. Y. World would be of the company. Mr. Brisbane has ventilated through the N. Y. World a plan for growing cotton by joint stock companies. The planters of a given section are expected to turn in their plantations for so much stock, and the balance of the stock is to be disposed of in "New York, Boston, Liverpool, London, Paris and Hamburg." With the capital thus supplied they are to put up buildings and hire negroes or white labor.

How absurd to a practical mind is such twaddle! For the relief of planters whose credit will not enable them to hire negroes, a plan is devised which involves the necessity of their having credit in New York, London and Hamburg! For the relief of planters who don't know enough about business to rebire, and pay wages to, the slaves they have reared and perhaps bred on their own plantations, a remedy is devised which requires that they should have sufficient business credit, tact, experience and skill to conduct the difficult and complicated system of a joint stock company. For the relief of planters who have never lived honestly in any true sense of that word, but have always stolen their bread from the sweat of poor men's faces, a system is devised which requires business men in Europe to entrust them with the management of [illegible] of capital! The South has always been [illegible] of credit because its system of society was not based on the principle of paying for labor, which is the producer of all value, but of stealing it. There can no more exist any complicated system of credit in a community of slave thieves than of money stealers. [illegible]

Among the cotton raising class, Mr. Brisbane next proposes to treat the negroes of the South as the traders on the coast of Congo deal with the native African. To distribute articles of dress or presents of jewelry to please the negro's fancy, to give him a dance once a week, and half a holiday twice a week—to give him a rest in the heat of the day—this is the new Gospel to the free negro according to Brisbane.

Now either these devices are to be a substitute for fair wages or in addition to them. If offered as a substitute for them, their price would be deducted from the negroes' wages and he would prefer to work where he could get the full value of his work in wages and buy his knickknacks and gewgaws for himself. If offered in addition to fair wages, the employer would lose their value. Employers never provide a mode of systematically losing their money. The fact is, the mere statement to a negro audience of a plan which proposed to give them scarlet dresses and cheap jewelry instead of fair wages would produce a display of ivory which would leave Mr. Brisbane in no doubt that his plan had made the negroes excessively happy for the time being.

In contrast with these fantastic theories, we call attention to a case illustrating our idea of the true plan for raising cotton, which is, to go to work and raise it.

We had a call yesterday from Mr. J. D. Towner, of Giles county, Tenn., but formerly of this city, who exhibited to us some samples of cotton, in the ball and ginned, which was raised in that county this season. The specimens are as good Tennessee cotton as we ever saw. Mr. Towner is a member of the firm of Gordon, Towner & Co., all Northern men, who determined to try the experiment of raising cotton by free negro labor. All of them had been in the Federal service, and had studied the character and disposition of the blacks pretty thoroughly. They went early in the season to Giles county, purchased a plantation of eight hundred acres, employed one hundred and fifty negroes, at an average of about $7 per month, besides their own and their families' support. They have regular overseers. During the season they have had little or no trouble with their help, although generally the hands are not of the best class—the latter being mostly in the army and out of the State; and they experience no difficulty, when a necessity calls for it, to obtain any number of extra hands they wish. They planted last spring eight hundred acres of cotton, and they now have the crop nearly all gathered. Although the exceedingly severe drought during the season has considerably limited the growth, still the average is full eight hundred pounds to the acre, and is larger than has ever been produced in the same locality by slave labor.

The result may be footed up in round numbers thus:

Cost of land, 800 acres, at say $25.00 per acre	$20,000
Interest on which for one year, at 10 per ct.	[illegible]
Wages of 150 negroes at $[illegible] per annum	[illegible]
Board of 150 negroes and their families, say $150 each, per annum	[illegible]
All other expenses	10,000
Total	[illegible]
Eight hundred acres of cotton, at 800 pounds to the acre, being 640,000 pounds at 30 cents per pound, producing	192,000
Net profits on the year's operations	$[illegible]

We are not informed in this instance of the exact figures at which the land was purchased, and the crop not having yet been sold, these elements are estimated at the general average, but the result shows that all that a Northern man needs is a fair amount of capital and a disposition to pay wages, and money can be made at raising cotton without the cumbrous aid of joint-stock companies. These gentlemen are highly gratified with the result of their labors, and intend the coming season to greatly enlarge their field of operations. For this purpose they have purchased, on the Yazoo, in Mississippi, a plantation of seventeen hundred acres, and will pursue the same line of policy that has governed them in the past. At the commencement of operations they suffered considerably from the incursions of guerillas, but they have now entirely disappeared. Mr. Towner informs us that "plantation manners" still continue to control the action of a large portion of the old Tennessee cotton growers. They think it beneath their dignity to have anything to do with a negro, unless they can treat him simply as a "nigger," and the result has been that they have accomplished nothing during the season in the way of raising cotton, hogs or hominy. In fact the corn crop, owing to the continued drought, is almost an entire failure, and the necessary supply of that staple will have to come from the North. In regard to the new status of the negro, the planters are continually receiving new light, and by another year, or two, at farthest, they will begin to understand and appreciate the situation, and when they do, they will be ready to adopt themselves to the new order of things. A few years, Mr. T. thinks, will make them the sturdiest advocates of free labor that can be found in the South.

The Chicago Journal inquires why we do not re-open the circulation controversy, and reply to more of its nonsense. We answer that the question is already settled. We know the Journal returned its sales for the year ending May 1, 1865, at $100,000. We know that the Tribune returned its sales for the same period at $155,000, and we can prove that our return was correct. By a recent ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the requirement heretofore existing, that wholesale dealers shall make the sales of the former year the basis of the return for the present year, has been suspended, and the Assessor is now allowed to make an estimate for the first license required during the year, to be renewed from time to time, according to circumstances. Consequently we have paid for the current year just the amount which we found assessed against us on the books of the Collector without any agency of our own.

Is it not about time for the Journal to drop this subject and bang away again on the city printing? And when it resumes the subject of the distressed tax-payers, will it not say a word about the ninety-nine year horse railway swindle, which it helped through the Legislature, giving away for nothing a franchise belonging to the people, for which a committee of responsible citizens offered to pay into the City Treasury ONE MILLION DOLLARS?

FROM WASHINGTON.

Observations in the President's Office.

An Hour with the Crowd.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

The President's office is in the second story of the White House. It is a large, square room, with two windows looking southward. The view from either of these windows is in some respects an exceedingly attractive one. Directly beneath is the trim and handsome little park, constituting what is known as the "White House Grounds" proper, with its vista toward the river, and its smooth, grassy, artificial, tree-covered mound on either side. Here is where the Marine Band plays for two or two-and-a-half hours every Saturday evening, from May to October; and the sight on a favorable occasion is, from the windows of the President's office, one not soon to be forgotten. Beyond the park is the large common known in Washington parlance as "the grounds south of the White House." Here the refuse earth made in grading the [illegible] railway, as well as that made in finishing the west front of the Treasury building, is hauled to raise the upper part of the common. It was low but not wet, and is handsomely filled with trees. In the lower and central portion of this common is the broad plateau where the boys play ball—where the grand match games at base ball have just been played, by our National Club with the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Atlantics of Brooklyn. Still lower is the little grove in which the colored people held Fourth of July celebration; to the infinite and never-ending disgust of Washington secesh society. Beyond the common is the "Wall" proper, with the unsightly and unfinished Washington monument—now and for years a mere cattle-yard. Then there is the broad-bosomed, always-placid Potomac, lying under smiling Virginian shores, and reflecting the spires of far-away and hazy-seen Alexandria. [illegible] the view from the windows of the President's office—one suggestive of the whole range of human experience, light and shadow there, the serene joy of purified liberty, and the bitter passion of the slavery-nurtured rebellion.

The office is as plain and unpretending as the veriest Red Republican could desire. The walls are covered with a heavy dark-green paper, forever suggestive of insidious disease, and here and there with maps on which the long fingers of great and glorified Abraham Lincoln traced the march of armies and evolved the [illegible]. [illegible]

It is the general reception room. It is next west from the office. The barbarians used so to beset Mr. Lincoln in his passage through this room from the office to the private chambers of the house, that a passage way was built across the further side of it. The wall is so high that no one can now trouble the passer through, though if you are tall you may stand in a chair and look over it. To the east of the door, and in the corner of the house, is the office of the private secretaries; and across the hall, in the opposite corner, is the room [illegible]. The door of the President's room is not generally kept open till about noon, though he receives persons on business for three or four hours previously. Before noon the hall and reception rooms are generally crowded, and through the entrance to the house is closed at 3 o'clock, the President is not unfrequently kept busy till three or four 3½ o'clock, with those inside when the house is shut. He makes it a point to see all who are in when 3 o'clock arrives, unless he is unusually tired or unwell.

There ought to be some way for keeping out those of every description who come in to bring themselves or their cases before the President. He is the veriest drudge in the country, Servant of the people as he is, there is neither sense nor good sense in bringing before him such a multitude of questions as each day presents. Yesterday afternoon I judge he gave audience to not less than one hundred and twenty-five persons in about three hours. Only consider the mental exhaustion consequent upon hearing and considering such a number of cases in such a time! Of the number probably half had business that any clerk could have told them must be done at one of the Departments. Yet each man would have been terribly aggrieved if he had been denied the privilege of boring the President. A dozen or so of the applicants were men without any recommendations, and for office—quite as likely office in the New York Custom-House, with which the President has no more to do than I have. Two or three officers wanted back pay; one old man wanted a country post-office; one individual wanted the President to set an hour when he would examine a patent churn; one fellow was boiling over with wrath at some official in Ohio; one came to recommend the removal of Mr. Seward; one to urge the opening of post routes in West Virginia; and another to urge the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in Mexico immediately. These are just specimen bricks of an hour's observation. Democratic as we all are, I protest that there is no right on the part of the public to worry and wear and harass the President with all these matters; and I shall heartily welcome any regulation which will result in the thorough weeding out of this mass of humanity thronging daily at the White House.

The great majority of the visitors of these latter days are pardon-seekers. It is easy enough to pick them out in the crowd. They belong to another nationality, one might almost say. They crowd into the office, and stand in double file from the door to the corner of the President's table. They scowl at old Jackson on the wall, roll immense quids of tobacco in their mouths, and spit at random on the matting and in the scrap-paper basket. Most of them are very obsequious in manner when they stand before the President. Almost every man of them insists that there are special reasons for taking up his case for immediate action. These reasons the President asks each to state as briefly as possible. To by far the larger number he simply says in conclusion: "Your case will be taken up in its regular order and not before." To perhaps one in four of the applicants he says, "Leave your name with the clerk, and we'll try to get up your case between this and to-morrow noon, and you may call in the afternoon for an answer." To a few he says, "Yes, these are good reasons, and we'll take up your case to-night." To now and then one he says, "I'll have your pardon made out to-morrow morning." I notice that the plain, simple, direct elderly men are more likely than others to receive these last two answers. Your men who insist that they haven't done anything, are the ones most likely to receive the first answer. "Well, sir," said the President to a square, upright, hearty white bearded Virginian, "well, sir, why do you need pardon?" "I've been a rebel—I was as good as the best of them—I did all an old man could in an open and frank way, but I've got enough of rebellion—it's cost me one boy, all my niggers, and twenty or thirty thousand dollars worth of property. I'm glad the war is over; I'm glad we are going to have a free county; I'm getting to be an old man; I can't expect to last a great while, and I want to die an American citizen." "So you shall, sir, if you don't die before this time to-morrow," answered the President.

I go hence to South Carolina. I want to see the repentant and unrepentant rebel in his own home. In some to-morrow we shall be very proud of their sunny South. I want to see what foundation of manhood and womanhood there is for that coming day.

ISRAEL.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Gossip of the Great City.

Ketchum once More—A New Phase of Wall Street Morality—Something for the Provincials—Theatrical Gossip—Merchandise for Southern Ports—Hit at Our English Cousins—Something about Steamships—New York Viewed from Above.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

The Ketchum excitement has been revived by the re-appearance in public of the leading character in the play. A single scene in the second act is worthy of note. The young villain talks with the utmost sang froid of his forgeries and their result, and speaks of the money obtained on the forged certificates as his "liabilities." He looks upon this money as he would look upon the same amount borrowed in the most legitimate manner. He says all would have been paid if he had been let alone and had not met with ill luck. The parties whom he has swindled are amazed at the coolness and self possession with which he discusses the financial transactions in which they are so deeply interested.

A NEW MORALITY IN WALL STREET.

These views are not entirely those of Edward B. Ketchum. To a certain extent they are the views of Wall street, and based on "principles of sound finance." A great number of the men who stand well on 'change believe most sincerely, because it is their interest so to believe, that any short corner can be turned legitimately when it can be done with safety. It is frequently the case that forged paper is deposited as collateral with the express stipulation that it shall not be placed in the market. Sometimes the party who receives it suspects its character, but he does not allow it to alter the transaction. The man who presents it is in good standing, and has sufficient assets to meet all liabilities. Of course, he will take good care to prevent forged paper going on the market and making an unpleasant exposure. He is particular to meet his engagements when they become due, and the world is none the wiser. I have the authority of a retired broker for the above statement. Young Ketchum attempted the operation on a large scale and was unfortunate. Under "sound financial views" he can not see anything wrong in his recent operations. Will Ketchum be convicted? is a question that must unfortunately be answered in the negative. The man who has stolen millions will probably be convicted of forgery in the third degree, receive the lightest penalty allotted to the crime, and be pardoned within a twelvemonth. In two years from this day, if his health is unimpaired, I predict he will again be in good standing on Wall street.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT

is progressing slowly. There are many obstacles in the way of its success, one of which is the great difference of opinion among the Commissioners concerning the proper manner of proceeding. One of the morning papers abuses the Board because it sent a delegation to study the fire departments of "provincial cities," and angrily asks if the metropolis cannot take care of itself. Speaking for the metropolis, and also for the "provincial cities," I must acknowledge that the latter have the advantage. The fire department of Chicago is far more efficient in every particular than that of New York, and the same may be said of the fire departments of St. Louis and Cincinnati. The metropolis can learn much from the provincial cities. If you wish to do New York a kindness, and confer a lasting benefit on the inhabitants, please invite its aldermen, common councilmen and all other city officials to pay you a visit. Show them what the Garden City has done, what she is and what she promises. Unless they are utterly blind, both morally and physically, they would come back prepared to benefit the little island of Manhattan. By the way, I protest as a journalist against the calling of cities outside of New York, "provincial." You are as much metropolitan as we are, even if you do not sit by the seaboard and record murders and defalcations daily. In the features that just now distinguish New York from the other great cities of America, I cannot discover much ground for exultation.

ONE GOOD THING IN NAZARETH.

Good has come out of evil in the Ketchum affair. The Evening Exchange has long been under condemnation by the best of our citizens. As if the house of [illegible] such [illegible] ford [illegible] each other, the men of Wall street extended their speculations into the night. From 10 a. m. till 5 p. m., and from 6 p. m. to nearly midnight, the traffic in gold and stocks was continued. To the Evening Exchange a billiard and drinking saloon was attached, and there were club-houses and "pretty waiter-girl" establishments in the immediate vicinity. A large crowd was gathered nightly, and the Evening Exchange flourished. A cry arose from the families and mistresses of the brokers and speculators. They believed in "evenings at home," and implored the sterner sex to lay aside business with the setting of the sun. The Herald began the [illegible] was the news, and demanded that the Evening Exchange be broken up. About the same time the Ketchum frauds were made public, and it was shown that many of Ketchum's heavy transactions were made at the Evening Board. The Stock and Gold Exchanges passed a vote to expel any member who dealt directly or indirectly at the Night Exchange, and the end was accomplished. Hereafter there will be no evening transactions to record.

HORACE AT A VENTURE.

Last winter, before the public announcement was made that the Keans were coming to this country, Mr. Greeley (H. G.) told a friend that Ellen Tree was likely to pay us a visit. "What!" said the friend, "Ellen Tree; I thought she was dead. Her death was recorded six years ago, and the statement never contradicted."

"Well," replied Greeley, "theoretically she may be dead, but she has resided in Australia, and that, you know, is a future state."

A SOUTHERN ORDER FOR DOGS.

Everybody knows that we have a dog law in this little city, and that we are drawn thousands of canines every summer. About four thousand have been slaughtered this season, and the work is still going on. The low price of sausages in the New York market must not be thought of in connection with the above statement. A house in this city recently received an order for a thousand dogs to be shipped to a Southern port. They [illegible] of the kind we would so gladly dispose of, but were "fire dogs," or andirons. [illegible]

glass will cause an introduction of stoves. Our erring brethren and wayward sisters have yet to learn the advantages of stoves over the old fashioned fire-dogs.

EDWIN BOOTH AGAIN ON THE STAGE.

The talented Edwin Booth is soon to re-appear on the stage. At the time of the sad occurrence that drove him to private life, he announced his determination never to come before the public again. Of the most earnest and uncompromising loyalty, and possessing social qualities that had won him many friends, he received the hearty sympathy of the Northern people. Before the close of April his numerous friends made preliminary arrangements, unknown to Mr. Booth, to bring him upon the stage during the present autumn. He has now joined his brother-in-law, Mr. Clarke, of Philadelphia, in the management of the Arch-street Theatre of that city. He will not appear before the audiences of Philadelphia for the present, and it is probable that the design of a testimonial benefit in New York will be carried out. Beyond question the best American actor in the standard drama, Edwin Booth will receive the plaudits and applause of the theatre-going public of this metropolis whenever he consents to appear at the footlights.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The arrival of Russell's diary of the cruise of the Great Eastern, is the last act in the Atlantic cable performance. Apropos of this the sundered wire. A comic paper of this city represents the cable parting in the bottom of the Atlantic is conveniently [illegible] across the wreck of the George Griswold. It will be remembered that the Griswold was the vessel that took the provisions contributed by New York merchants to the starving inhabitants of Lancashire, and was burned by the Alabama when on her return voyage to New York. To imagine the cable breaking across the wreck of this vessel is to recall unpleasant memories of British neutrality.

AMERICAN STEAMERS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

Our merchants are making earnest endeavors to establish a line of American steamers between this country and Europe. You know already that the Guyandotte has sailed. It is rumored that the Fulton and Arago will be restored to their old positions if negotiations now pending can be brought to a favorable conclusion. All that is needed to ensure the establishment of American lines is the granting of liberal subsidies by Congress. Without these we cannot compete successfully with the foreign lines. Yesterday the telegraph mentioned the award of the contract for the monthly line from San Francisco to Hong Kong to the Pacific Mail Company. It is not generally known that this company has sufficient vessels for the service either building or already launched. It has now in this port the Atlantic, Baltic, Montana and Henry Chauncey, all nearly ready for service, and the Arizona and El Dorado in process of construction. It is probable that the new line will go into operation early in 1866. The Atlantic and Baltic are of the old Collins line, but the other steamers are entirely new.

FASHIONS AND THEIR CHANGES.

Since my last letter, there is little in the fashionable world to chronicle—I mean in the changes of bonnets, dresses, and the other productions of the milliner's art. The waterfall is having the fall I recently predicted, though the change, thus far, is only partially apparent. Yesterday, on Broadway, I noticed two or three ladies who had evidently given new orders to their hair dresser. Whether the movement will be successful or otherwise, remains for time to prove. The jaunty little hats with a kiss-me-quick suggestion are as firm as ever in popularity among persons of both sexes.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NEW YORK.

Views of New York by daylight and by gas light have been many times described by the Bohemian scribblers of this locality. Opportunity is now offered for a new mode of viewing the city. Professor Lowe, the enterprising aeronaut who conducted the ballooning operations with the Army of the Potomac in the first year of the war, has established himself near the Central Park. He keeps a balloon constantly inflated, and for five dollars per head allows any person to make an ascension. The balloon is allowed to rise fifteen hundred feet, where it is held in position by a rope attached to the earth. A splendid view of the city and all its surroundings is thus obtained. Portions of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are under the eye of the spectator, while the deep blue of the Atlantic marks the eastern horizon.

MADAME RUMOR SAYS

a little affair occurred last week in the City of Churches in which prominent residents of the locality are deeply interested. A deacon and trustee of a leading church has come to a "misunderstanding" with a heavy dealer in pork. A lady in the case is the wife of the latter. People will talk you know, and they say many strange things, but thus far the papers are silent.

KINGSTON.

THE GREAT INDIAN POW-WOW.

Secretary Harlan's Instructions to the Commissioners for the Fort Smith Meeting, September 1st.

[From the Leavenworth Bulletin, 30th ult.]

It will be interesting to our readers to know something of the instructions which are to control the Commissioners in their negotiations with the Indians, and we have been permitted to see a copy of the instructions as furnished by Secretary Harlan, we take pleasure in presenting a brief synopsis to our readers.

They are empowered to negotiate treaties or compacts with any or all of the Indian tribes, and require them to live in peace and amity with the United States; and when differences between themselves arise, the questions at variance are to be referred to the President. It is intended that the Indians shall organize, among themselves, a civil government, containing guarantees of the rights of persons and of property and establish a common council to assemble at some central point, whose jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with their territory, and whose powers shall be limited to general purposes of control and consolidation. The members of such Commission are to be elected by the resident tribes, pro rata, and with powers to appoint one delegate to represent them in the Congress of the United States, and if animosities exist between any of the tribes which prevent a reconciliation, they are to have a separate organization, and be regarded as independent tribes. Slavery among them is to be forever abolished. A large amount of lands claimed by the Southern States before the breaking out of the rebellion, and now in the hands of the Indians, represent only a nominal value. If the Indians desire it these lands are to be sold for what they will bring in open market, and the proceeds invested for them in United States bonds. Treaties which have heretofore been made with tribes that have since been in hostility to the Government, are to be abrogated. Treaties made with tribes who are incapable of making a judicious use of money, shall provide that all annuities shall be paid in stock, goods, implements of husbandry, &c. The Commissioners are to make the Indians understand that the tide of emigration is impelled by laws that are beyond the President's control, and that if he could, he would not check the emigration that is so rapidly peopling the prairies and the forests with a better civilization; and that in view of this successful march of habitation, their removal to reservations provided by the Government has become essential. To secure to them the undisturbed possession of the territory, a clause shall be inserted prohibiting any white person, except duly appointed officers of the Government, from settling or visiting their reservations.

The Commissioners are to ascertain the actual population of each tribe and nation, and locate them as far as possible from the direct routes of travel over the plains, and specially stipulate that any amendment to these treaties, which may be hereafter made by the Senate of the United States, shall be binding upon them. The attention of the Commissioners is specially called to the establishment of schools and benevolent societies, to the encouragement of agriculture and other industrial pursuits, and by every means in their power to reduce their unorganized and savage mode of life to something of system and civilization.

Of course the whole subject is left largely to the discretion of the Commissioners; but with such general rules for their action, and the high character of the men to whom this work has been entrusted, we may hope for the most salutary and beneficial results.

John Bright Coming to America.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, August 17.]

A communication from Bremen, dated the 14th instant, says: "Admiral Goldsborough, commanding the United States squadron in European waters, leaves here to-day for the Texel, whence his command will visit the principal harbors of Western Europe. The United States frigate Colorado, 42, sails immediately for England, in consequence of an order just received from President Johnson, to convey Mr. Bright to America, whither he is invited as the guest of the American nation, in recognition of his friendly sentiments toward the Union."

Regiments to be Mustered Out.

[From the Washington Chronicle, 30th ult.]

The Secretary of War has ordered the discharge of the following named regiments:

Connecticut—2d heavy artillery.
Illinois—[illegible]
[illegible]
Kansas—7th cavalry.
Michigan—1st heavy artillery.
Massachusetts—1st heavy artillery.
[illegible]
New York—[illegible] batteries of artillery.
North Carolina—2d and 3d mounted infantry.
Pennsylvania—Battery A, 1st.
Vermont—1st, 2d, and "Frontier" cavalry.
Wisconsin—[illegible] and 49th infantry, and Company A and D, 1st heavy artillery.

The Canvass in Iowa—Gov. Stone's Appointments.

Tuesday, Sept. 5—Toledo, Tama county.
Wednesday, Sept. 6—Vinton, Benton county.
Thursday, Sept. 7—(Afternoon,) Waterloo, Black Hawk county.
Thursday, Sept. 7—(Evening,) Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county.
Friday, Sept. 8—Independence, Buchanan county.
Saturday, Sept. 9—Manchester, Delaware county.
Monday, Sept. 11—Anamosa, Jones county.
Tuesday, Sept. 12—(Afternoon,) Maquoketa, Jackson county.
Tuesday, Sept. 12—(Evening,) Andrew, Jackson county.
Wednesday, Sept. 13—Sabula, Jackson county.

Stock of Highwines in Chicago.

We are indebted to Mr. Otto Hasting, the Board of Trade Inspector, for the following statistics showing the number of barrels of Highwines in store on the 1st inst.:

[illegible]

DARING BURGLARIES.—On Monday night [illegible]

IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.

Its Origin and Present Condition—Chicago at the Fair—Floral Department—Sabbath School Department—Trophy Department—Marshalltown—The Result.

[From our own Correspondent.]

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Sept. [illegible]

I write this at the close of the fifth day of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Fair, and as the operations to-morrow will only be nominal this may be regarded as the last day. I shall in a brief way endeavor to give you a glimpse, first, of what the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Aid Society have accomplished previous to the inauguration of the Fair; and, secondly, the results flowing from this Iowa State Fair, with such incidental statements and remarks as the occasion has suggested. Further, I will give you a brief history of the

IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' AID SOCIETY.

The first step toward the inauguration of this society was suggested, I believe, by Hon. Kirkwood, [illegible] I may be wrong, but [illegible] one of the first to move in the matter. He obtained the hearty cooperation of Gov. Stone, Judge Baldwin, (of whom I may say he is ... of the body), Judge Wright, ex-Gov. Lowe, and many others whose names do not now occur to me. To these men and women the question immediately inspired action. A building of capacity suitable for one hundred orphans was obtained at Farmington. The house was immediately filled. Then came from [illegible] a call for room for one hundred and fifty more little ones, and the managers at once began to realize that they had a large as well as a noble work on their hands. Some two months since the facilities for the accommodation of the additional one hundred and fifty orphans were offered them at Cedar Falls on advantageous terms, was accepted; and that institution will be ready to receive its anticipated occupants. "The cry is still they come."

To-day one thousand more soldiers' orphans are calling upon the managers to give them a home, and they intend to do it. Negotiations have been opened by the managers of the Society with the general Government to purchase the barracks at Davenport, which, with a little improvement, are admirably adapted to its purposes. When this arrangement is consummated—and there is scarcely a doubt but it will be—this society will have twelve hundred and fifty soldiers' orphans dependent upon them for guidance and support, until they shall reach an age that will enable them to take care of themselves. It is their intent to give these orphan children a first-class common-school education, teach them trades, farming, &c., and to watch and guard their interests with paternal care. Any family of approved respectability will be allowed to adopt any of the orphans, but the managers will not allow them to be taken outside the institution under any other circumstances. As the demands upon the society increase they will be readily and heartily met, until not a single soldiers' orphan will remain outside its protecting care and influence. In the way of funds, the Society may be regarded as in a prosperous condition. Before the commencement of this Fair, they had on hand about $60,000, invested in 7-30's, and with what this Fair will bring in, and from various other sources, they hope by the first of January next to have in their Treasury full one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with which to continue their noble work. This is the present position of the society. The President of it is Hon. C. C. Cole, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of this State. A better man for the labors of his position could not be found. He is emphatically the right man in the right place. Enthusiastic, warm hearted, genial, a true Christian gentleman, I know that the work will go forward under his management. He is ably and warmly seconded by his co-laborers on the Supreme bench—Judges Wright and Baldwin—by Governors Stone, Kirkwood and Lowe; by Mrs. Wittenmeyer, whose generous labors in behalf of the soldier are as familiar as household words; by Hon. G. M. Woodbury, of this city, and many others whose names I cannot now recall. And now let me speak of the Fair.

CHICAGO AT THE FAIR.

The liberality and loyalty of Chicago merchants is strikingly manifest in the best filled booth on the ground. These contributions not only excel in quantity but in their utilitarian character. The booth looks like a well assorted, large sized country store, where buyers can always get any useful article they want, and not like a city toy shop, where you can only gratify the fancy with the knowledge that you have left your money and got nothing back. Chicago has set an example in this respect which I hope to see imitated in future on occasions like these. Let it be understood by the people that they can go to a charity Fair and find on sale articles of real service, which they can obtain at prices which are advantageously compared with the rates at the ordinary trading places, and there will be no lack of customers. Managers of Fairs, when they appeal to merchants and others for contributions, suggest to them that articles for use are what they want, and they will be sure in the end to show a handsome balance in the Treasury. This they should do more particularly when the Fair is to be held in a small town like Marshall, where gimcracks are not wanted, and the better articles will come. Of course your necessity springs from the active charity and ready skill of fair hands and willing hearts. Whatever comes from this source should be readily accepted, but sold so low that poor people may think themselves justified in satisfying the fancy, by a willing purchase. But the right should not, as is too apt to be the case, be curtailed with a class of gimcracks, leaving the person uncertain which to choose, and who finally retires without purchasing either.

In looking over the list of contributors I find that Chicago numbers about one hundred and one—the aggregate amount contributed being some $9,000. I first start with the leading money contributors who are Davis, Sawyer & Co., $250; Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., $250; J. V. Farwell & Co., $250; Field, Palmer & Leiter, $250; Bowen Brothers, $250; Third National Bank, $100, and a number smaller sums. Among the chief contributors of merchandise, are an elegant piano worth $675 from Reed's Temple of Music; Reaper by McCormick Brothers; platform scales from Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., and Dickenson, Sturges & Co.; Agricultural implements from Furst & Bradley, and others; boots and shoes from T. B. Webber & Co., Gillette, Whitney & Co., F. P. & D. M. Wells, Fiske, Kirtland & Co., McDougall & Nicholas, C. M. Henderson, and others; churns &c., from Nat. Whites; groceries from Pollard & Doane, Staley, Bennett & Co., Bennett, Pieters & Co.; saddlery from S. Ortmayer; sewing machines from Grover & Baker, and Wilcox & Gibbs; hoop skirts from W. F. Burlock and C. H. Bogart; an elegant set of table cutlery, worth $100, from Charles Riggs; oil from McCormick & Callender; furs by A. Herzog; a considerable goods by Welch & Hutchins, and many other liberal contributions from various sources which I have not the time nor space to enumerate; but as I have before remarked, the articles are almost entirely of a useful character and meet with a ready sale at fair prices.

F. [illegible]

The floral booth at this fair is really one of the most attractive I ever saw in the West. The finest flowers of the rarest kinds to be found in the country, exhibited here. They are almost entirely contributed by Marshalltown ladies, and show ever so conclusively the New England origin of the fair hands that have nourished them in honor of their loved home on the Atlantic coast. They are all to be disposed of by chance at $1 a ticket, on the last day of the fair, and a large number of most excellent and attractive prizes will be carried off.

TROPHY DEPARTMENT.

This embraces the war-worn and tattered battle flag of almost every Iowa regiment. They are arranged in the booth with artistic effect, and to-day the wind being nearly at rest, many are thrown to the breeze. They bear on their folds the record of almost every battle during the war, a record which places Iowa in the very van of loyal States. In this hall are a large number of works of art, embracing portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Farragut, and a large number of others of our pet heroes and statesmen. These portraits met with a ready sale, showing the affectionate regard the people have for these great men. I suppose you might travel through and visit every family in this State, from the occupant of the most elegant mansion to the smallest log cabin, and in more than one-half of these you will find portraits of Lincoln and Grant, with a large sprinkling of Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut and others who have made a more or less splendid record in the past four years. McClellan you do not see. There are but few that remember him, and that few are not so noted for their love of art as they are for their love of whiskey. The American Napoleon is hung up in a dram-shop, a few livery stables and that is all.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

A department that loses no interest when compared with the others, is that of the Sabbath School [illegible] under the supervision of Mrs. Col Mills, assisted by Mrs. Col. Baker, wives of two of Iowa's most heroic soldiers. In this labor of love [illegible] they showed themselves worthy colaborers with their distinguished husbands. The articles which fill this department, are all the handiwork of the Sabbath School children of the State. They embrace over one hundred quilts and comforters, with "patches" ready prepared for as many more; aprons, dolls, tidies, children's dresses and a thousand and one other useful and attractive articles. The sales of the articles in this booth have been active and at good prices.

MARSHALLTOWN.

This is the place where the Fair is held. It is the central and shire town of Marshall county, and Marshall county, as the people here will tell you, is the centre county of the State. It is a town that has been about a ten years' vigorous growth, and contains a population, I should think, of two thousand, almost entirely of Yankee origin. It is located on a high rolling prairie, and overlooks as goodly a land as ever eye rested upon. The soil on which it is located and which surrounds it, is as good as any that can be found in the State, and through cultivation is manifest in every direction. As I have said, the people are mostly of Yankee origin, and of course the school house and the church are the leading institutions, while rum shops are not tolerated within its limits. During my stay here I have not seen a drunken man, and every man, woman and child seems to have something to do, and they do it. The people of Marshalltown are ambitious. They have their railroad and have the stakes out for another, and when that is in running order, they mean to make a bold stroke for locating the Capital on the very spot (Sorrel Hill) where I am enjoying with a proud band of music on one side and an intensely hot sun on the other, writing this letter.

I took a stroll through the principal business thoroughfare of Marshalltown this forenoon. I found it lined on either side with fine stores, the owners of which come to buy and sell. [illegible] Customers [illegible]

all know are better capital than gold, silver or greenbacks. Marshalltown is bound to be a large, prosperous, and noted place. Nature and the qualities I have named will make it so. Of this there can be no mistake.

All this of Marshalltown. And now I am going to find a little fault with its citizens in behalf of the managers of the Fair. They complain, and I think with justice, that the people have not manifested that interest in the great charitable enterprise which the managers had a right to expect. It is understood that this Fair was located at this place at the general solicitation of its people, and upon the promise of [illegible] of supplying the managers [illegible] to fit up and arrange the booths for the reception of goods, cooking utensils, &c., for the culinary department of the Fair, and a sufficient number of attendants in the shape of clerks, cooks, policemen and for all practical purposes. The managers, when they arrived here, were astonished to find that little or nothing had been done by the citizens towards the satisfactory inauguration of the Fair. True, they found some forty policemen on the ground, all citizens, who had been engaged by the managers at the handsome salary of $4 per day, to be paid out of the funds of the society; about half as many female cooks and dish washers at $3 per day, the pay to come from the same source; while stoves, dishes, chairs, tables, &c., had been rented to the Fair by the citizens at the highest rates. The popular sentiment, had some very nice potatoes for sale, which the society wanted to buy to feed the hungry millions who might come; but nothing could tempt the generosity, or a patriotic capacity of the theological department, but $1.50 per bushel, which was fifty cents above the market price; he knew where he could get that money for them to plant next spring, and they might be allowed to rot before he would take less. This I learn is the spirit which has very generally shown itself among the people. Taking into consideration the fact that the people of the town are at least $5,000 richer by reason of this Fair being held here, I think they manifest that gratitude for favors received in a very peculiar and illogical manner. I deem it but just to repeat what one of the leading citizens said one-half of whose activity and generosity there is so divided opinion, has said to me, that Marshalltown was designated for the locality of the Fair, without the knowledge and consent of its citizens. This may be true, but after the location was fixed they made generous promises, and they should have carried them out to the letter.

I should do injustice to Hon. G. M. Woodbury, who is in fact the leading citizen of Marshalltown, if I did not except him from this general charge of bad faith. Mr. Woodbury, during the Fair and before, has given almost his entire time, and largely of his means, to aid in making the Fair a success, and he deserves the liveliest gratitude of the association of which he is an honored member.

WHAT WILL BE REALIZED.

The managers of the Fair confidently believe that when all the goods on hand are disposed of, and all the subscriptions collected, the results will foot up a profit of very nearly $30,000.

HIC-HOC.

PORGIES!—The Portland Advertiser says: It is stated that the porgy oil business on Mt. Desert is returning $10,000 a day to those engaged in it. Some poor men have enriched themselves to the amount of $300 per week.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

To-day closes a week of remarkable financial activity, and a decided stringency in the money market. The calls upon the banks from country correspondents have been unceasing, and although our city banks have been very closely run, we believe they have in no instance failed to respond to the wants of their customers. Of course none but those with best margins and engaged in entirely legitimate operations have been recognized. There is an immense amount of coin yet scattered through the country, and holders are anxious to push it forward to this great centre. Of course it takes money to do this, and here is where the constant drain upon the banks comes from. In our calls upon the bankers to-day we find that although they are drawn down very close, that as long as they have a dollar on hand they will respond to the calls made upon them from this source. There is but one quotation for money and that is 10 per cent. Customers who are in the disposition to offer more are not recognized as legitimate.

The active call for money of course throws a large amount of exchange upon the market, and we continue to quote it weak. The rates are nominal, and are varied according to the necessities of the parties holding. We think that most of the purchases to-day have been from ½ to ¾ off, while par has been the selling rate, with an occasional concession.

The Gold market in New York remains steady to-day, with scarcely any variation from the previous day's quotations. The following is the range of the day, as telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, 84 Clark street:

[illegible]

The Gold market in this city has been firm. Buying Gold at 143@144 at the Board. The import rates were 143@144. Silver, 135@138. Government securities are firm. 5-20s are 108 buying, 108½ selling; 10-40s 95½, buying; 7-30s 99½@100. Cook County Scrip is held at 97 for new, and par for old. Chamber of Commerce, 102 bid.

Manager Ives, of the Clearing House, makes the following statement of the business of the past week:

	Clearings.	Balances.
August 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
August 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
August 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
August 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
September 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
September 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$11,870,264.20	$2,437,271.08
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

—We hear that J. C. Fargo, Esq., has resigned his position as Director of the Third National Bank, his immense private business, as the Western Manager of the American Express Company, requiring his constant attention.

—The Providence Journal says, the drought begins to be felt severely on some of the principal manufacturing streams, and the production of cotton cloth is diminished. Many mills are running on short time, and unless there is "speedy relief, some of them will be obliged to stop altogether.

—The old firm of Ketchum & Co., having arranged with their creditors at 60 cents on the dollar, it is understood that Morris Ketchum, the father, will, in a short time, recommence business.

—The State Bank system of Iowa has been virtually wiped out by the conversion of the State Banks into national institutions. The only branch which remains is the one at Fort Madison, and it is stated that the State Board will hold no more meetings.

—About $2,500,000 of Gold will be paid out in New York within a few days as interest on the 10-40 bonds. The Treasury Department commenced the disbursements in New York yesterday. The total amount paid out is $4,016,000.

Chicago Stock Exchange.

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 2—10 a. m.
SALES AT FIRST BOARD.
Gold.

Market dull.			
5,000 b 5	144⅛	5,000	144
5,000 b 5	144⅛	5,000 b 10	144¼
5,000	144⅛	5,000 b 10	144
5,000	144⅛		

7-30 U. S. NOTES,

JULY SERIES.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

We will fill orders from dealers for the present series of 7-30s, for a short time, at the usual commission allowed.

As the opportunity for subscribing has past, we would no longer receive the [illegible].

J. A. ELLIS, President.
EDW. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

The following summary shows the movement in produce and provisions during the past 24 hours, compared with the movement for the same time last year:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SEPT. 2.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE SEPT. 2.

[illegible]

The Provision market was again inactive, and the prices of barreled meats favored buyers. [illegible] New York dispatch quoted Mess Pork dull and lower at $33.00, and the market was dull [illegible]. [illegible] a small lot of 20 brls. [illegible] Prime Mess, and the market was [illegible]. Bulk Meats neglected and nominal. [illegible]

Highwines were firmer in view of the reduction in stocks, and we note an advance of 1c per gallon, with sales of 100 brls at $1.98@1.99. [illegible]

The market for Flour was quiet, [illegible]

The market for Spring Wheat was quiet at about yesterday's prices, closing a shade easier. [illegible]

The market for Corn was fairly active at a decline of ½@¾c on No. 1, and [illegible] on No. 2 in store. [illegible]

There was a good shipping and speculative demand for Oats, and the market advanced 1¼@2c, [illegible]

There was an active shipping demand for Rye and the market advanced [illegible], with sales of 40,000 bu at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 in store.

Barley was irregular and unsettled—prices taking a very wide range, owing to doubt as to quality. Sales ranged at [illegible] for No. 2 in store, and [illegible] for a choice sample lot on track.

Lake Freights were quiet but a shade firmer with engagements to Buffalo at [illegible] for corn, and [illegible] for oats.

Groceries continue active and prices are firm with an upward tendency. Reports from New York indicate a great scarcity of goods. On soft refined Sugars we advance our figures ¼c. No other changes worthy of note. The following dispatch was received to-day at the Merchants' Exchange:

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Raw Sugars active. Good, 14c. Hards, 20c. A's, [illegible] and firm. Coffee firm. Teas quiet.

Oils are usually active, and generally higher. Linseed continues extremely scarce and almost impossible to obtain at $1.50@1.55. The poor prospect of any immediate relief from the stringency has induced importations, and large orders have gone to England. Whale, Lard and other oils remain firm and unchanged. Carbon Oil continues active and without change.

Leather is in active demand, and prices of some varieties 1@2c higher. Stocks, both here and in New York, are getting extremely light, and some difficulty is experienced in filling orders. Oak Slaughter Sole sells at [illegible], and Oak Calf, extra, at $1.80@2.00. Hemlock Upper sells at [illegible], and heavy Kip at [illegible]@1.50.

Fish are in active demand, especially salt water varieties, which are scarce and prices without change. Whitefish are in good supply and dull. Sales are made at $7.50@7.75 per ½ brl. Trout are in light receipt and in good request at $7.50@7.75.

Hides continue in good demand at 6@6½c for Green Butchers; 8½@9½c for Green Salted; Dry Flints at 18½@19c, and Calf at 17@17½c.

Fruits are generally dull, and prices lower. Green Apples are in heavy receipt and selling slowly at $2.50@3.50 per brl. Peaches are also abundant and lower, selling at $1.00@3.00 per basket. Pears are in fair supply. Dried Apples are in good request at [illegible] for good New York, and 11@11½c for good Ohio.

Cheese exhibits no especial change in price, but trade is more active, and the market is assuming a firmer tone. Hamburg sells at 16@17c, and New York Factory at 17@18c.

Coal is in active request, as many families are now getting in their winter supplies. Hard coal has advanced during the week, and is now selling at $14.00 per ton.

Butter continues in fair demand, and prices are well sustained. The supply during the week has not been abundant, choice table butter especially, being scarce. The shipping interest has been active, and sales have been made at [illegible] for fair to prime and [illegible] for choice table butter.

The following dispatches were received to-day at 'Change:

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.

Receipts—Wheat 180,000 bu, Corn 200,000 bu, Oats 27,000 bu. Wheat nominal and unchanged; Corn, &c. Oats nominal, [illegible]. Freights unchanged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Flour 5c better. Wheat 2c. [illegible] quiet. Corn quiet. [illegible] Gold [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. [illegible]

Beef Cattle were dull to-day and prices exhibit a decline of 1@1½c per lb during the week. Stock Cattle have been less active than usual and closed weak. In consequence of a decline in the Eastern markets shipping Cattle are dull and lower.

Hogs have been tolerably active during the week and advanced 20@25c per 100 lbs, but latterly receded, and closed [illegible] lower than on Saturday last. Sales were 7,500 head at [illegible].

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

The Dry Goods market is very much excited, and all cotton fabrics are higher. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 2.

LUMBER—Receipts light, demand good and market firm. Cargo sales include:

[illegible]

We quote yard prices as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Sept. 2.

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle during the week and month of [illegible], compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding week of last year:

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

The rates of freight on live stock [illegible]

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

The receipts and shipments this week [illegible]

[illegible]

The demand for fat Beeves [illegible] and closed with about 2,700 head left over [illegible].

[illegible]

Fair shipping Cattle and good Beeves have not been in large receipt, and during the forepart of the week it was found impossible to supply the active demand. Latterly, however, there is less inquiry. The reverse, as noted above, having been received from [illegible], and the Albany market have slightly "demoralized" shippers, and they have been more chary of their investments.

The Eastern market, according to our advices, is now being overrun with stock, a large portion of which comprise the greater portion of drives from Ohio and Kentucky. [illegible]

The demand for Butchers' stock has not been as active as usual, owing to a great measure to the extensive drop in the weather, and prices have not been maintained.

There has been the usual speculative demand, and good Cows and fair Steers have changed hands quite frequently.

We sum up the market for the week as moderately active, closing quiet and prices weak at a decline of 10@15c per 100 lbs on all grades.

The following table shows the closing prices of this week compared with those of last week:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Choice Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair Oxen, light Steers and fair Cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough Oxen, light Steers, and common Cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior grades	[illegible]	[illegible]

This exhibits a decline in most grades of 10@15c per 100 lbs.

The prices prevalent one year ago to-day are substantially the same as those now current.

The market to-day has been quiet and prices rather unsteady, at the decline mentioned above.

The sales were as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Dawson sold Emory 40 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $4.[illegible].
Vandota sold Phillips 31 head, averaging 973 lbs, at $4.[illegible].
[illegible] sold Enwright 36 head, averaging 773 lbs, at $[illegible].
Enwright sold Diral 30 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $4.[illegible].
Allen sold Enwright 21 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].
Hickey & Co. sold Phillips 34 head Steers and Heifers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].
[illegible]

HOGS.

From the reports made to 'Change we learn that the receipts and shipments during the week were as follows. It should be borne in mind that the receipts and shipments are really those of the day previous:

[illegible]

[illegible]

The following table shows the closing prices:

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]

The sales were as follow:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]				

[illegible] The closing rates are as follows:

Good to prime	$1.[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[All sales of Grain are now made on a basis of "in store," in accordance with a resolution passed on 'Change, and are so reported by us, unless otherwise specified.]

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1865.

FREIGHTS—Lake Freights [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—Market firm [illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—The market [illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HAY—The demand [illegible]

HIDES—Received [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—The [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Chicago Post Office [illegible]

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
[illegible] SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Letters.

[illegible]

SCANDINAVISKA LIST.

From the 20th to the 27th of August, 1865.

[illegible]

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

The Ordinance of Secession Declared Null and Void.

INTERESTING DEBATE ON THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

Closing Scenes of the Convention—The Memorial in Behalf of Jeff. Davis.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 22.

The report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments having been disposed of, the report of the Committee appointed "to inquire into such action as is proper and expedient to be taken relative to an act commonly known as the ordinance of secession," &c., was taken up. For the first section, which reads as follows:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Mississippi in Convention assembled, That an ordinance passed by a former Convention of the State of Mississippi on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1861, entitled "An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Mississippi and other States united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America," is hereby declared to be null and void.

It was moved to substitute the following minority report offered by Mr. Trotter:

Be it ordained, That the ordinance of secession, adopted by a Convention of the people of this State, on the 9th day of January, 1861, be, and the same is hereby abrogated.

The mover of this claimed that by the adoption of the majority report we would not only deny all right of secession, but also of revolution. It would be virtually casting a stigma on those who composed the Convention of 1861, as well as those who believed as it did.

Mr. Trotter defended the motion at great length. His argument, which was the most [illegible] of any produced on that side, was substantially as follows:

The question which [illegible] the proper disposition to be made of the ordinance under consideration, must be decided, in some form, by this Convention. The ground taken by the majority report is that the Convention which ordained the ordinance of secession had no authority to do so. A minority of the committee, however, believe that whether the ordinance of secession was lawful or not—or in other words whether the State of Mississippi [illegible] a right to dissolve her connection with the other States of the Union and resume the powers delegated to her by the terms of the compact—that the action condemned was nevertheless an exercise of power by a sovereign State which, regarded merely as a revolutionary measure, was sufficient to command the obedience of her citizens and to excuse and justify them. The ordinance created a Government in fact, if not in law, and according to the well settled principles of public law, and the decisions of the courts of every civilized nation, the citizens of that Government were not only excusable for obeying its authority, but were bound to do so. They had no option. Possession in this case, as in the case of the rights of property, is *prima facie* evidence of good title. The community at large are not supposed to be capable of deciding grave and complicated questions of this sort. Wretched, indeed, would they be if the rightful Government should punish for obedience to the powers being, as the powers being certainly would do for disobedience. Arms have decided the validity of the ordinance. The State has been compelled to yield her pretensions, and recede from the stand she assumed. The [illegible] no longer be maintained, and [illegible] desire to see it finally [illegible] the action of this [illegible]

[illegible]

It is the first duty of this Convention to throttle forever the fallacy that there is a reserved right to these States. I want no more of it in the future. There is not, and cannot be, any such constitutional right.

Judge Yerger also spoke in opposition to the motion, and sustained the original report of the majority.

A vote was finally taken, which resulted in the rejection of the minority report. A half dozen other substitutes and amendments of similar import were offered and were similarly disposed of.

The previous question was finally called and the section as reported by the majority was adopted by 81 to 14. Several members who voted in the negative explained that they were not in favor of secession, nor did they defend the ordinance, but they were opposed to stigmatizing the action of their predecessors who passed the ordinance.

JACKSON, Miss. Aug. 24.

A memorial, signed by four thousand ladies of this State, begging the Convention to take some action in behalf of their fellow-citizens Jeff. Davis and ex-Gov. Clark, was read, and on motion, respectfully referred to the President of the United States, with a request that a copy may be transmitted to each of the gentlemen named therein.

"Whatever," says the memorial, "were the errors of Messrs. Davis and Clark, they are all the more dear to the ladies of the South for the sufferings and sacrifices they have undergone—whatever their crime may have been, the ladies of the South had sympathized with it."

And that is very gracefully said, for certainly the scorpion-tongued furies never more relentlessly hurried men to their fate than these same hot-blooded Southern women drove their husbands, fathers and brothers into the rebellion.

WORDS FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

By request, Gov. Sharkey communicated to the Convention that he had just received a despatch from the President of the United States, stating that he congratulated this body on the progress already made, and said it would have a wholesome influence on other States. He suggested that the State militia had perhaps better not be organized until some further progress had been made in re-establishing the State Government. Whatever troops might be needed to preserve order in the State could be had by calling on Gen. Slocum, commandant of the Department.

The valedictory of President Yerger was worthy of the occasion. He exhorted the members to exert themselves in the great work of restoring peace and harmony to the whole country, to uphold the Union of all the States.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

After the Convention had adjourned, an informal meeting of the members was called, and Judge Fisher, formerly of the High Court of Errors and Appeals in the State, was unanimously nominated for Governor of the State.

Judge Fisher was an old line Whig, and opposed to secession.

The Era of Murder in 1857.

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 28, 1857.]

This may properly be styled the era of murder. Seduction and *crim. con.* as agencies for the public bewilderment, and stagnation of the moral sense, are thrust entirely out of view by a superior horror. Murders by drowning, murders by poisoning, murders by strangling, murders with bludgeons, shooting [illegible]

[illegible]

And where is to be the end of all this mangling of human forms and destruction of human life? We do not presume to guess; but we implore the juries who shall investigate these tragic occurrences, to strike out some [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DISTRICT INCOME TAX.—The following is the amount of the annual report [illegible]

[illegible]

A NOBLE RECORD.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

[illegible]

Proposals.

TO CONTRACTORS IN TIN AND COPPER WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville,

Until Wednesday, September 6, 1865,

For the Tin Roofing, Copper Gutters and Down Spouts [illegible]

ROOFING.

[illegible]

GUTTERS.

[illegible]

DOWN SPOUTS.

[illegible]

Railroads.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI AND NORTHERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD EXTENSION.

On and after the 14th of August, trains of the Racine and Mississippi and Northern Illinois Railroad will run through from

Racine to Fulton

[illegible]

JOHN C. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.

1865—Change of Time.—1865

Atlantic & Great Western R. R.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 4th, this Company [illegible]

Three Daily Express Trains,

[illegible]

Oil Wells of Pennsylvania.

[illegible]

Coal.

O. W. GOIT & CO., DEALERS IN

Coal and Cedar Posts,

LEHIGH, LACKAWANA, PITTSTON, BRIAR HILL, [illegible] BLOSSBURG.

For Sale by Cargo, Car Load, or Retail

[illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

Will cure Pain in the Stomach, Cramps or Spasms, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain or Ague in the [illegible] Colic, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER,

Will cure Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers.

[illegible]

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE,

Will cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworms and Toothache

IN FROM THREE TO TEN MINUTES.

[illegible]

Dr. Saunders' Three Minute Salve

[illegible]

Steamships.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. Webster.

[illegible]

To Whom it May Concern.

[illegible]

Good News at Last.

[illegible]

Won't Use any Other.

[illegible]

He Got Rid of the Asthma.

[illegible]

Smolander's Extract of Buchu.

[illegible]

Dr. First

[illegible]

Spermatorrhea.

[illegible]

Marriage and Celibacy.

[illegible]

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century is

DR. MARKS'

Syphilitic Cure!

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY IS A SPEEDY, SAFE, AND RADICAL CURE FOR SYPHILIS IN THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY STAGES.

[illegible]

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE

[illegible]

The First or Primary Stage of Syphilis

[illegible]

The Second Stage of Syphilis

[illegible]

The Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis

[illegible]

ADVICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure.

[illegible]

HAVE YOU SECONDARY SYPHILIS?

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure and Pills.

[illegible]

Have you the Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis?

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure and Pills.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Office No. 179 South Clark street, [illegible]

[illegible]

A Bilious Fever.

[illegible]

Dr. C. L. Spencer's.

[illegible]

C. L. SPENCER & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New York, Sole Agents

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Medicinal.

Dr. Easterly's

DIARRHEA SYRUP

Will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cholera Morbus, and all Derangements of the Bowels, either in Children or Adults.

[illegible]

DR. COOK'S MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

[illegible]

LADIES, READ THIS.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods. It will also bring on the Menses when checked by Colds and all unnatural Causes.

[illegible]

Roback's Bitters.

When Nature all her best Tonics combined, She produced ROBACK'S BITTERS for mankind.

Disease destroy life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS destroy disease.

The Stomach is the source of life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS renovate that source!

Health gives joy and pleasure, and ROBACK'S BITTERS give health!

Physical strength adds to mental vigor and accomplishment, ROBACK'S BITTERS add to physical strength!

For these reasons there is such a demand for this medicinal beverage; and for these reasons no one should fail to test their virtues.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere, and manufactured by Dr. C. W. ROBACK, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Educational

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Janesville - - Wisconsin.

[illegible]

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

348 and 354 West Randolph Street.

[illegible]

MISS C. A. GREGG.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE

And Military Academy,

FULTON, ILL.

[illegible]

WEST SIDE SEMINARY,

[illegible]

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—

Boarding School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

City Notices.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, [illegible]

[illegible]

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.—Notice [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING SOUTH BRANCH NEAR BRIDGEPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING AND PLANKING [illegible]

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING AND FILLING [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR COOK COUNTY BONDS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING, GRADING AND PLANKING ALLEYS IN [illegible] SCHOOL SECTION.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

Wool.

HOLLOWELL & COBURN,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 99 Federal Street Boston.

[illegible]

WOOL!

[illegible]

Coe's Cough Balsam.

$100 REWARD

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,

TICKLING in the THROAT,

WHOOPING COUGH,

Or Relieve Consumptive Coughs,

AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

OVER 10,000 BOTTLES

[illegible]

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

[illegible]

It does not Dry up a Cough!

[illegible]

TWO OR THREE DOSES

Will Invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough.

[illegible]

No Family Should be Without It.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS.

[illegible]

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Lyon's Periodical Drops.

[illegible]

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

[illegible]

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

[illegible]

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.

[illegible]

FLUID PREPARATION.

[illegible]

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.

[illegible]

SURE TO DO GOOD.

[illegible]

AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

[illegible]

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

[illegible]

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

[illegible]

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Agents.

CLARK'S

DISTILLED

RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.

RESTORES

GRAY OR FADED HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.

[illegible]

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.

[illegible]

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.

[illegible]

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.

[illegible]

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.

[illegible]

!! GIVE IT A TRIAL.

[illegible]

C. G. CLARK & CO., [illegible]

NEW HAVEN, [illegible]

23 LAKE STREET, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 186

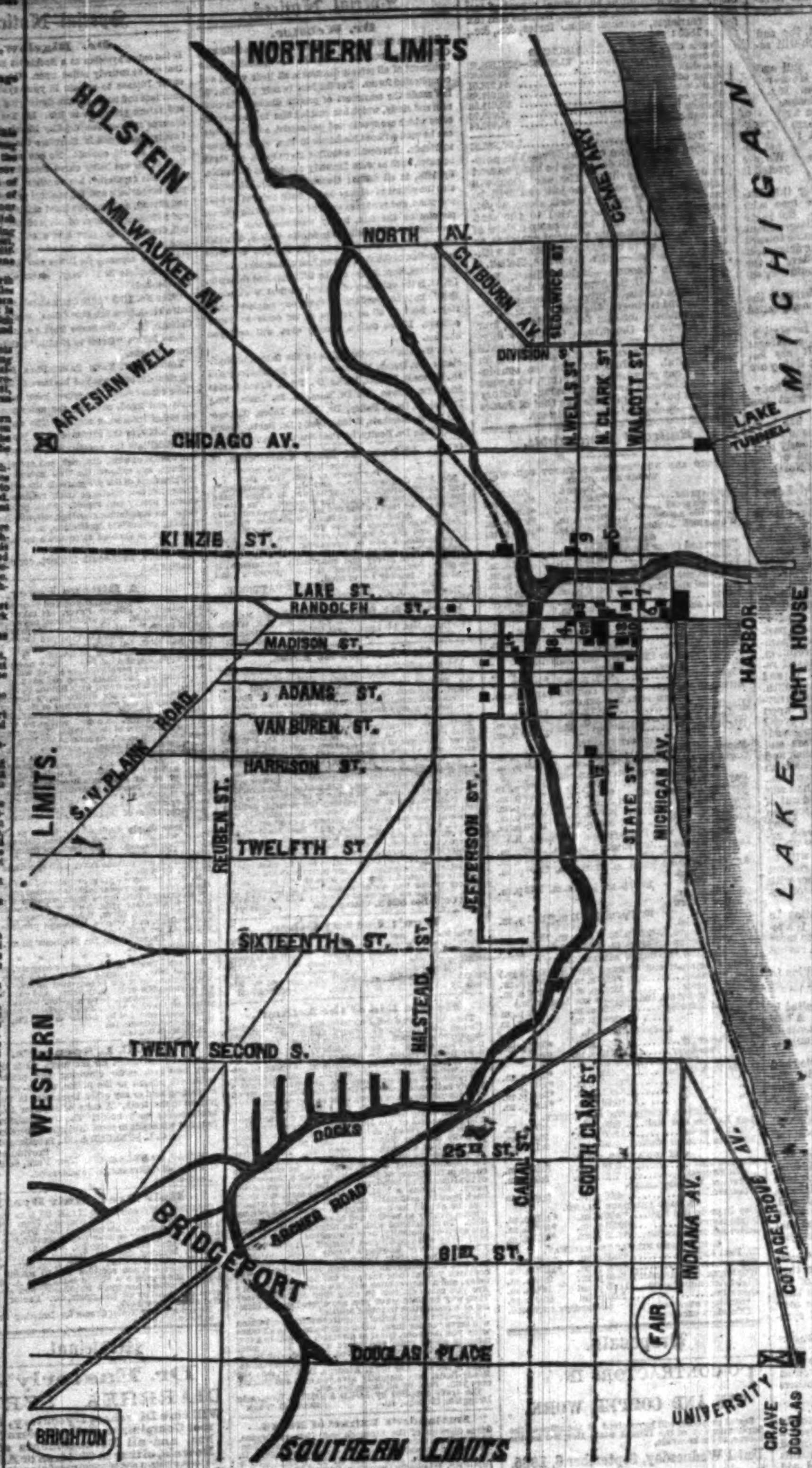
THE CITY.

OUR STATE FAIR.

Information for Visitors—Prominent Points of Interest About the City—Railroads and City Railways.

Daily Bulletin of the Fair—Things that Should be Known and Noted.

THE STATE FAIR MAP OF CHICAGO.



ARRESTED FOR ADULTERY.

Tracking Out a Recreant Husband and Father.

St. Louis Market.

Milwaukee Market.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Card from Stephen Clary, Esq.

The New York Dry Goods Market.

New York Market.

Buffalo Market.

New York Stock and Money Market.

Mining Stocks.

Oswego Market.

Toledo Market.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE SEWING WOMEN.

Proposed Organization of Seamstresses—Meeting Last Evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—300 men to work in ...

WANTED—A good Bread and Cake Baker ...

WANTED—100 men to work in ...

WANTED—One Harness Maker.

WANTED—Two Teamsters to ...

WANTED—An Engineer fully ...

WANTED—2 Blacksmiths, 10 ...

WANTED—A few more active ...

WANTED—Confectioners—Two ...

WANTED—On Monday, September ...

WANTED—1 Hotel Clerk, 2 ...

WANTED—Three Coppersmiths ...

WANTED—Trunkmakers—A ...

WANTED—Help. Persons in ...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Special Sale. 10,000 ...

FOR SALE—12 Farms from 10 to ...

FOR SALE—Farms—I have several ...

FOR SALE—Cheap. A good improved ...

FOR SALE—Good farming lands ...

FOR SALE—The Car and Agricultural Works ...

FOR SALE Land—2,000 acres ...

FOR SALE—A rare chance. One ...

Wanted—Partnerships.

WANTED—A Partner—Of undoubted ...

WANTED—Partner $1,000. A ...

WANTED—Partner.—An active ...

Found.

FOUND—A Secret—Send 50 cts. ...

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

KARL FORMES' Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT.

Assisted by the following Artists:

MISS ELLSWORTH,

MR. LEWIS,

HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ

PROGRAMME—PART I.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE RIVALS,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Auction Sales.

55 CRATES OF CROCKERY AT AUCTION.

LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, &c. AT AUCTION.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, &C., AT AUCTION.

RAYMOND, LINTON & BRIG... General Commission ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday, September 5th,

Spalding, Rogers & Hanlons' GRAND COMBINATIONS.

Hercules, Mercury and Icarus No Longer Myths.

Hanlon Brothers!

GEORGE, WILLIAM, THOMAS, ALFRED, EDWARD, FREDERICK.

TWENTY FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS!

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl to do general house work ...

WANTED—Girls for general housework ...

WANTED—Two good Girls, one ...

WANTED—Girls, at 106 Randolph ...

WANTED—A Girl to do general ...

WANTED—A Lady Teacher to ...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the ...

WANTED—Agents—(Farmers ...

WANTED—Agents—The great ...

WANTED—Agents—To sell ...

WANTED—Agents—$150 ...

WANTED—Agents—For Forty ...

WANTED—Agents—Something New ...

WANTED—Agents—Every- ...

WANTED—Agents—Every- ...

WANTED—Agents—Immediately ...

WANTED—Agents—Sewing ...

WANTED—Agents—Male or ...

WANTED—Agents—Male and ...

WANTED—Agents $10 per ...

WANTED—Agents—$150 per ...

WANTED—Agents—$150 per ...

WANTED—Agents—At the ...

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A new two-story ...

FOR SALE—An elegant new residence ...

FOR SALE—First-class Dwellings ...

FOR SALE—About 8 1-2 acres on ...

FOR SALE—Five Acres of Land, ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—House and ...

FOR SALE—Thos. B. Bryan & Co. ...

FOR SALE—Choice building lots. ...

FOR SALE—On Wabash Avenue ...

FOR SALE—Cranesson & W ...

FOR SALE—On sale for a few ...

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—Good ...

Boarding—Wanted.

WANTED—Board—I wish to ...

WANTED—Boarding—By ...

Wanted—Money.

WANTED—From $5,000 to ...

Strayed.

Wanted—Situations.

Wanted—To Rent.

For Sale.

To Rent.

TO RENT—An excellent ...

TO RENT—A large ...

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two ...

BOARDING—A couple ...

BOARDING—Three ...

BOARDING—Wanted ...

BOARDING—Two ...

Lost.

Found.

FOUND—A large ...